

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1785.

LONDON, March 20.

THURSDAY last, at St. James's, Clerkewell, a remarkable wedding was solemnized. A woman about forty years of age, who has been totally blind many years, heard a young man, whose apprenticeship to a shoemaker had lately expired, at work in her neighbourhood from very early in the morning until late every night: conceiving a favourable opinion of him from these proofs of an industrious disposition, she made him a present of a silver watch and a suit of cloaths; and besides lent him ten pounds, the better to enable him to carry on his business. Last week he waited on his benefactress, and informed her, that having received offers of great encouragement, he was preparing to set out for Leicestershire, to settle there among his friends; adding, that he would exert his utmost endeavours, speedily to discharge the unsolicited favours she had heaped upon him. She commended his resolution, but next day issued out a writ, which being served upon him, he was taken to a lock-up-house. She visited him in his confinement, and informed him that he must immediately pay the money, go to prison, or marry her. He agreed to the latter offer, and a licence was procured, but he was detained in custody until Thursday morning, when the parties proceeded from the lock-up-house to church, where the officer who had executed the writ upon the bride-groom, acted as father to the bride, who is possessed of about a thousand pounds.

Reports having gone abroad, that a convention was on foot between the emperor and the elector of Bavaria, for an exchange of territory, the states of Bavaria addressed their sovereign upon the subject.

On the first of February the elector published an answer to this address, wherein he solemnly declared, that the only object of the convention, which was made between him and the imperial court, and which was signed and ratified on the 3d of January, is the fixing the limits between Bavaria and the districts of the river Danube, which were very uncertain, and of which convention the part which interests the country has been made public.

The dates of Bavaria, we are told, are not satisfied with this answer; and the following observations may serve to show that their uneasiness is not void of foundation.

There can be no doubt but the supposed exchange would be greatly to the advantage of the emperor, because the Bavarian territories are not only rich and populous, but immediately contiguous to his own; whereas the Low Countries are widely separated from the centre of his power, are a dead weight upon him in case of war, and in time of peace raise very little more revenue than what is expended upon their own government.

The only object of the convention is said to be the settling the limits between the Bavarian territories and the district of the Inn. It is very natural that the elector should, for the sake of his subjects, wish for a convention which would promise to secure them against encroachments of a powerful neighbour; but it is not probable, because impossible, that the emperor would consent to such a convention, unless accompanied by some other advantages. Upon the death of the electors of Bavaria, the house of Austria will have some pretensions at least, if not just claims to several parts of its territories; but a very powerful prince, having claims to any part of the succession of a weak neighbour, can have no interest in any measure which tends to establish the boundaries or other regulations of the several parts of that succession; superior power always prevails over uncertainty for this obvious reason, that it is determined not to be content with less, and takes the chance of obtaining more than its due.

An expression in the elector's declaration is rather equivocal, viz. "Of which convention the part which interests the country was published the 1st of February," part only of this convention is made public, there is a part still concealed. Can it be supposed that it does not interest the country? But what treaty between the emperor and the elector can be uninteresting to the subjects of the latter? If the concealed part seems any thing, it must mean something relative to a succession, which, whenever it happens, will be open disputes and the claims of several princes; if it means anything, why is it concealed, or rather why was it inserted?

If the fact would have warranted the elector, why did he not at once remove all doubts and suspicions by firmly declaring, "That no exchange of territory whatever had either been treated of or agreed upon between himself and the court of Vienna?"

It is not improper to remark, that the consent of France to this exchange, was supposed to have been obtained by the reverfionary cession of Flanders, upon the death of the elector of Bavaria. This we still think highly probable; and the part the French take in defence of the Dutch will be the touchstone. If they remain quiet, or but feebly active, it may be fairly concluded that they look forward to the possession of Flanders, and wish the Scheld to become a port in the North seas.

Unhappily England can take no part in the contest; her hands are too heavily loaded with the national debt; but whatever reason of complaint she may have against the united provinces, it is certainly her interest,

that their rights and territories should remain as they are.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 30.

The ship *Hibberts*, Boyd, which sailed from Port Royal on Monday morning last, struck on the Middle Ground in going out, but got off without receiving any damage. Thursday morning she proceeded on her voyage.

A gentleman from the Havana informs, that a Spanish line of battle ship, on its passage from thence to Cadiz, was lost in the Bay of Biscay. He adds, that several other vessels were lost; owing to very tempestuous weather.

May 7. We have late advices from the Natches, Agreeable to them; the Spaniards there are cooped up within their lines; and a detachment from New Orleans attempting to take post on the Chickasaw Bluff, have actually been driven down by the American settlers. However, matters are said to be quiet there at present.

May 13. Every account from London is a new proof of the dissipation of the inhabitants of that vast city, and one single sentence may convey a striking idea of the almost universal depravity which reigns amongst them. Their corruption and avarice have arisen to a monstrous height upon the foundations of immense opulence, engendering a pestilential luxury, and a liberty springing up wild into all the forms of unbridled licentiousness.

May 14. Bath porter is become very fashionable: the brewhouse of Messieurs Warren and Clark, vying with the London breweries, have got the decided opinion of Barbados; and the Leeward and French islands, in their favour, St. Lucia, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, taking it in great quantities from our merchants at Barbados, St. Vincent, and Dominick; and if their future exportations to this island should be equal to the vast imports, they will outvie Shone and Ren Kenton, as it is confessed by those who have tasted it, to be of a good quality, of a fine colour and flavour, and as bright as amber.

Accounts from the leeward parishes mention, that the small-pox has begun to make its appearance—in *quod caput excruciat juba?*

The late exports from America to this island of corn, has reduced the price of that commodity to seven shillings and six pence per the single bushel; and from appearances in the different parishes, the price of that article will be lessened considerably in a short space of time—And it is with pleasure we add, that commercial houses in town hourly attend the arrival of vessels from our infant settlements to the northward, with lumber, the price of which article is now on the rise.

May 18. Although no accounts have been formally received, which could be entirely depended on, from the Musquito shore, respecting the progress of the dispute with the Spaniards, but such as involved us in thick clouds and darkness, yet we have now the satisfaction to assure the public, from indisputable authority, that a kind of treaty has been actually brought to perfection, between the English and Spanish commanding officers, who had a meeting for that purpose in the city of Truxillo; which stipulates that English settlers shall remain in quiet and peaceable possession of the country for the term of two years to come, and that in the mean time proper measures shall be used, by both parties, to accelerate the conclusion of a special treaty between the courts of London and Madrid, for the final adjustment of every difference respecting the claims of either power to the territory in that quarter of the world.

NASSAU, (Bahama) May 21.

The big *Hawke*, belonging to this port, arrived yesterday from Baltimore, with a cargo of flour, Indian corn, &c. Several other British vessels are expected from the continent, and there appears no reason to doubt of our having in future, by vessels navigated according to law, regular and ample supplies of every article wanted from America. This the more merits our attention, as it furnishes the best antidote against the mischievous forebodings of some minds respecting the consequences to ensue from American vessels being refused admittance here; and as it removes every plea for again dispensing with laws, to the strict observance of which, are chiefly to be ascribed, the wealth, the prosperity, and the naval power of Great Britain.

Late advices from America give no very favourable representation of the actual state of trade there. "Want of punctuality" say they "in the performance of engagements, has ruined our credit abroad; while at home, scarcity of money, low prices of dry goods, enhanced value of produce, heavy taxes, and a general but too well founded distrust; foggish the most gloomy and discouraging prospects to every honest man, who has the misfortune to be engaged in commerce."

May 23. Yesterday two transports, having on board a number of the late inhabitants of East-Florida, with their slaves, in all more than four hundred souls, arrived here from St. Mary's.

The evacuation of East Florida, it is thought, cannot be completed before the month of August. The number of people yet to come here from thence, is said to exceed seven hundred. The transports that arrived yesterday, return immediately to St. Mary's.

It ought to be considered, when discussing the propriety of admitting to, or excluding the subjects of the congress from a trade with our colonies; that no nation

on earth is so dangerous to our navigation. The United States of America have but very few seamen of their own growth. Men of every denomination naturally incline to a life of cultivation, when they can do it without being encumbered with rent, &c. to feed our seamen, being a while in that employ, to take themselves to the back settlement; particularly when they take a wife on the continent, which is always in readiness, and of which they never fail to avail themselves, though they be married at home. After the first emigrating seamen are retired to the woods, they are at once succeeded by a new swarm, and thus proceeds a never ending drain of our most valuable subjects, our tars. The lameness of language and manners powerfully allures them, beguiles them, and leads them astray from their parent state.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) June 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Kittery, dated April 12, 1785.

"The Turks have been cruising off this island, and have taken two American vessels, one belonging to Philadelphia, and the other to Baltimore. But they have not made slaves of the crews. I have seen a letter from one of the captains to Mr. Harrison, a merchant in Cadiz, which says that if congress will make them a present of a certain sum of money every year, and trade with them, our ships may sail; otherwise they are determined to make slaves of all the crew. We have advice from Algiers, likewise, that the Algerines are fitting out three sail of privateers to cruise off Cadiz, for American ships."

NEW-YORK, June 17.

The third Wonder of the World!!! The British retarding our trade, keeping possession of our frontier posts, carrying away our money, and laughing at us—and likely to do so for ever.

From present appearance in the general court at Boston, we may anticipate a speedy dispatch of public business. The greatest harmony attends their various proceedings, and that attention is exhibited to the different and numerous matters that come before them, as cannot fail securing to them the best of rewards, the plaudits of their constituents.

On Wednesday last, at a very respectable meeting of merchants and others, citizens of this city, at the Exchange, a committee was chosen for the important purpose of opening a correspondence with the different counties in this state, and the other states in the union, on the interesting subject of effecting the very salutary measure of vesting congress with power adequate to the protection of our commerce.

A suicide was last Monday committed in King-George-street, at a house of ill-fame, by one John McCane, a mariner, by tying two handkerchiefs together and hanging himself, which he accomplished with some difficulty, as his body almost reached the floor when he was discovered in that unhappy situation. He had lately contracted matrimony with a nymph of bad character, and it was supposed that remorse occasioned him to commit the horrid catastrophe.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

By the ship *Alexander*, we learn, that owing to the great importation of dollars into Glasgow, the bankers of that city had advertised that they would receive them at no higher value than four shillings; and that they were current at that price, and at 4/5. The value of a dollar usually was four shillings and six pence sterling.

We also learn, that the new taxes in Britain cause the greatest alarm, and meet with the greatest opposition; particularly the tax on windows, saddle horses and cottons. A petition from the manufacturers of Glasgow had been presented, which gave great offence to ministers, on account of the spirited manner it remonstrated against their measures. The taxes however must be paid; for at present, according to their own accounts, their expenditures exceed their incomes two millions of pounds sterling or upwards, per annum.

The proposed commercial regulations with Ireland, are another source of disquietude in the British dominions.—If the demands of Ireland are complied with, the merchants and manufacturers of Britain will be in an uproar; if they are not complied with, the people will be in arms, and endeavour to procure by force what they cannot obtain by treaty.

Though the British affairs are in this distracted state, and though the nations of Europe seem to neglect and condemn them, yet it is surprising to see the haughty airs they assume, particularly with respect to America. We sufficiently know their endeavours to destroy our trade. Their political publications are replete with the most ridiculous assertions respecting France and America. In a late periodical work of considerable repute, they say, "If Great-Britain would but keep aloof, and leave the United States to their own weight among the powers of the earth, without intermeddling or courting the alliance, they would soon feel and feel what they have lost in the friendship and protection of Great Britain; and most earnestly implore that they might be reinstated in her favour, and again entitled to her protection." Is this the language of insolence, or idiotism? These Britains may be compared to a Bedlamite, who, though confined to his cell, and sitting on his straw bed, yet conceits he is a mighty monarch, swaying a sceptre, and giving law to surrounding tributary nations.

June 17. A New-York paper of Tuesday last has the following article:—"From Boston we learn, that a res-

port was current there of the British frigates having fired on our fishermen employed in fishing on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland.

We are informed that a greater number of persons have taken shelter in the new gaol, in order to "clear off their fears," by the benefit of the insolvent act, than have been ever before known in this city.

A letter from London, dated April 14, says, "A new sort of wheat has been discovered in the mountains of Chili, which, if introduced into Europe, would totally change the face of our agriculture: It is a shrub, perennial, hardy, and yields a great quantity of seed every year, which seed exactly resembles wheat to the eye, taste, and in its uses, that for time immemorial, an Indian tribe there has had no other subsistence. Each family has a certain number of these shrubs, which they know by experience to be sufficient to support them. They are planted by slips or cuttings, five feet square, and the space between dug or hoed. Upon the discovery being made known at Madrid, the king was advised to refer a question to the academy of sciences; whether the cultivation should not be prohibited, lest it should reduce the value of land to nothing. The academy deliberated and replied, that the increasing the quantity of food would increase the quantity of men, and that if Spain could contrive (which would be impossible) to keep the wheat to herself, it would become the greatest nation in the world. The culture was, therefore, permitted. It is not known whether any of it has been brought into England.

"Some time since Mr. Maynard, of Nevis, brought some mango seeds from India, and they were planted at Grenada and St. Vincent's, where a few trees have been raised to a very flourishing state, and fruit has been produced, equal to that delicious mango which has hitherto been confined to India. The tree in size and in its leaf resembles the Portugal laurel. The true bark, and many other valuable plants of medicinal qualities, have been discovered on the mountains of Grenada."

June 20. We can assure the public, from the best authority, that, notwithstanding all the British publications to the contrary, no American vessel whatever has been captured by the Algerines or any of the other Barbary states. The emperor of Morocco indeed has made one prize only, viz. the brig Betsey, captain James Irwin, of this port. Our commissioners in Europe, it is said, have received letters from the emperor's minister of foreign affairs, and from his English interpreter, written by his orders intimating, that as soon as he heard that America had declared herself independent, he notified the powers of Europe, that he was ready to enter into friendship with us; that he likewise manifested his amicable disposition to some of our commissioners some time ago; but having received no answer, he made but one single prize, viz. the vessel above mentioned; that he had not, however, suffered the crew to be carried into slavery, nor confiscated the vessel and cargo; that he had ordered that no more of our vessels should be molested, until there should be time for him to hear from congress, or from their ministers in Europe; and that immediately on the conclusion of a treaty, he will deliver up the crew, vessel and cargo. The vessel, however, is thought incapable of going to sea again, and her cargo, which was chiefly salt, has been damaged since her capture. The most effectual measures are taking to prevent a repetition of hostilities from the emperor, as well as from the other predatory powers. In the mean time, no danger can be apprehended from them out of the Straights of Gibraltar.

Dr. Pugh, in his Observations on the Climate of Naples, Rome, Nice, &c. lately published in England, makes the following remark, which naturally occurred to the doctor, while resident in a wine country: "In every part of Europe through which I have travelled, it has been my observation, that the peasants and common labourers, who have wine for their ordinary drink, are inferior both in size and strength to the English, Welch, Scotch, or Irish husbandmen, who drink nothing but milk, butter-milk, water, or even thin small beer. The longer I live, the more I am convinced that wine, and all other fermented liquors, are most pernicious to the human constitution; and that for the preservation of health, and exhalation of spirits, there is no drink equal or comparable to pure, simple, good water. Let me not be deemed arrogant, if I venture to call myself a tolerable judge; as it has been my common drink between thirty and forty years; and I believe there are few men living, who, at my age, are blessed with better health and spirits than myself."

By the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS assembled, June 7, 1785.

RESOLVED, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several states, to make provision for officers, soldiers, or seamen, who have been disabled in the service of the United States, in the following manner, viz.

1. A complete list shall be made, out by such person or persons as each state shall direct, of all the officers, soldiers, or seamen, resident in their respective states, who have served in the army or navy of the United States, or in the militia in the service of the United States, and have been disabled in such service, so as to be incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour. In this list shall be expressed the pay, age, and disability of each invalid, also the regiment, corps, or ship to which he belonged, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the office of the secretary at war, within one year after each state shall pass a law for this purpose; and a like descriptive list of the invalids resident in the respective states, shall from year to year be annually transmitted to the office of the secretary at war.

2. No officer, soldier, or seaman, shall be considered as an invalid, or entitled to pay, unless he can produce a certificate from the commanding officer or surgeon of the regiment, ship, corps or company in which he served, or from a physician or surgeon of a military hospital, or other good and sufficient testimony, setting forth his disability, and that he was thus disabled in the service of the United States.

3. That all commissioned officers within the aforesaid description, disabled in the service of the United States, so as to be wholly incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood, be allowed a yearly pension, equal

to half of their pay, respectively; and all commissioned officers as aforesaid, who shall not have been disabled in so great a degree, be allowed a yearly pension, which shall correspond with the degree of their disability, compared with that of an officer wholly disabled. That all non-commissioned officers and privates within the aforesaid description, disabled in the service of the United States, so as to be wholly incapable of military or garrison duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour, be allowed a sum not exceeding five dollars per month, and all non-commissioned officers and privates as aforesaid, who shall not have been disabled in so great a degree, be allowed such a sum as shall correspond with the degree of their disability, compared with that of a non-commissioned officer or private wholly disabled.

4. That each state appoint one or more persons of suitable abilities, to examine all claimants, and to report whether the person producing a certificate setting forth that he is an invalid, be such in fact, and if such, to what pay he is entitled; and thereupon the persons appointed to make such enquiry, shall give to the invalid a certificate, specifying to what pay he is entitled, and transmit a copy to the person who may be appointed by the state to receive and record the same.

5. That each state be authorized to pay to the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum, or sums, to which they shall be respectively entitled, agreeably to the before-mentioned certificate; the said payments to be deducted from the respective quotas of the states, for the year on which they shall be made. Provided that no officer who has accepted his commutation for half pay, shall be entered on the list of invalids, unless he shall have first returned his commutation.

6. That any state may form for its invalids under the aforesaid description, as are citizens of the same, and are capable of garrison duty, into corps, to be employed in guarding military stores, aiding the police, or otherwise, as the state may direct.

7. That when invalids shall be formed into corps, there be quarterly returns, comprehending the pay, age, disability, regiment, ship, or corps, to which they severally belonged, made out and signed by their commanding officer, and transmitted to such person, or persons as the state shall direct, that their pay may be ordered according to said returns.

8. That all invalids, as well those formed into corps, as those who are not, shall annually apply themselves to a magistrate of the county in which they reside or may be stationed, and taking the following oath, viz. A, B, C, came before me, one of the justices for the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath that he was examined by _____ appointed by the said state (or commonwealth) for that purpose, obtained a certificate, or had his certificate examined and countersigned, setting forth that he had served in _____ that he was disabled by _____ and that he now lives in the _____ and in the county of _____

9. That the affidavits drawn according to the above form, and dated and attested by a magistrate, be sent by the said magistrate, to the person or persons appointed by the state to receive and record the same, and that a counter part of the affidavit, be preserved by the person taking it, to be exhibited to such persons as shall be appointed by the state to pay the invalids.

IN COUNCIL, June 23, 1785.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this board, that no claim against British debtors be allowed in order for payment, under the act, entitled, "A supplement to the act for the liquidation and payment of debts, &c. until proper satisfaction is given this board, that the British debtor has not debts due him in this state sufficient to discharge the said claims, agreeably to the act, entitled, "An act to seize, confiscate and appropriate, all British property within this state."

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be published in the news-papers for the information of all such claimants as aforesaid.

B, order,
T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

June 22, 1785.
To be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 16th of August next,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about four hundred acres of land, whereon the subscriber lately lived, situated and lying in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from Georgetown, and the same distance from the court-house in said county; the soil well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain, with a plenty of wood to support the plantation; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with good apple and peach orchards. One third of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one third in eighteen months, and the other one third in two years and a half, from the day of sale, to be on bond with approved security.

w 10-15. SAMUEL HARWOOD.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

L A W S

O F

M A R Y L A N D,

Passed November Session, 1784.

LIKEWISE,

A REPLY to an ADDRESS to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the United States of America, by the Author of A Letter to the Roman Catholics of the City of Worcester.

Anne-Arundel county, June 21, 1785.
ON the 6th ult. was held the anniversary commencement of the Pennsylvania university for the conferring degrees in the arts and sciences, where the several following species of degrees were conferred in the presence of a very numerous and discerning audience, whose unaffected demonstrations of satisfaction at the exhibitions of the several graduates was a proof of the character and importance of that university, as well as the estimation of the graduates.

The graduates for the degree of bachelor in the arts and sciences were in number five, for the degree of master of arts five, for the degree of doctor of divinity three, for the degree of doctor of laws one, for the degree of bachelor in medicine, which the American states furnished to that college this year, (to the honour of that medical school) were in number three, of which that of Maryland has maintained its usual credit, having furnished two of the number, of which was Dr. Richard Hopkin, of this county, a gentleman who, with a very liberal education, has completed his studies under the tuition of one of the most respectable and eminent professors of the above college; the doctor is about returning, with some intention of serving his country in the character of practitioner of physic, a profession, when ornamented with the gentle manners, and distributed with a generous hand, under the guidance of a philanthropic heart, does honour to human nature, as well as a blessing to society; how far the doctor may be found possessing these qualities must be left to the decision of the impartial public; his extensive knowledge in the several departments of his profession, and his character in the literary world, is a sufficient recommendation, to the learned as well as those whom pain and disease would drive to seek relief from the hands of the sons of Esculapius.

Per order of the Pennsylvania university.

June 16, 1785.

THE subscriber's plantation, with near four hundred acres of very valuable land, within one mile and a half of that flourishing town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county; the situation is extremely well situated for a gentleman's seat; the dwellings are of wood and tolerably convenient, with almost every necessary out house; there are three good tobacco houses, one 30 by 24, also an abundance of good wood lands on the premises, with fifteen acres of meadow, and many more may be very easily reclaimed. When the above lands are sold, will be offered a good grist mill, made new within a little more than two years, with a very good dwelling house, where Mr. Alexander Symmer now lives, with thirteen acres of land. The terms of sale will be made easy to the purchaser, which may be known by applying to

ROBERT WHITAKER.

Annapolis, June 24, 1785.

THE late officers and soldiers of the Maryland line of the army, whose accounts with the United States remain unsettled, are hereby informed, that the office for adjusting their claims in this state will be closed the first day of next October, and those who neglect to apply before that period will be under the necessity of attending at the commissioners office for settling with the army, near congress, to obtain their arrears. The subscriber therefore requests all those concerned to make their demands before the above-mentioned period, after which no claim can be admitted.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner.
The officers will take notice, that the accounts for arrears of subsistence after January 1782, is not included in the above, and that as soon as it can be ascertained proper notice will be given where to apply.

8w J. W.

May 30, 1785.

I HAVE several lots in the city of Annapolis, which I will lease on ground rent, or sell, they lie in a public part of that city, adjoining two streets, one of which is called Market-street.

All those indebted to me are once more requested to pay or settle to my satisfaction before the middle of July; those who pay no regard to this or former friendly applications, I shall consider as deaf to the voice of reason and justice, and proceed accordingly without further notice. I design to attend every Friday at my office in Annapolis, if the weather be good, and am willing to receive wheat or tobacco, or good merchantable flour, and will allow the best price I can get for the same.

w 6 J. HALL.

April 15, 1785.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, at Leesburg, on the second Monday in July.

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 1100 acres, situated within 25 miles of Dumfries, Colchester, or Alexandria, and on the road leading from either place to Leesburg. A great part of the plantation is fine tobacco land, and there is none but what is good for farming, and well timbered. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. The above land may be had at private sale.

w 6 JOHN MONROE.

THERE is at the plantation of Rezin Hammond, on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a **DOG** GELDING, about eight or nine years old, fourteen hands and a half high, has a star in his forehead, hanging mane, and which tail, a black spot on his rear buttock, tips and gallop, and has no perceptible brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN STEVENS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has settled on the banks of the Monmouth river, at the mouth of the Big Red Stone creek, about one mile below the Red Stone old fort, where he has erected a saw and merchant mill. Any gentlemen inclining to move to or visit the new country, may be furnished on the spot with beef, flour, Indian corn, whiskey, hay, or any other matters convenient for their voyage, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Ephraim Howald, of Henry, living near the bridge church, in Anne Arundel county, a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high, four years old, his hind feet white up to the fetlocks, and one of his fore feet, a blaze face, and white eyes, paces, trots, and canters, has no perceptible brand, shod all round, and has a switch tail. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

FOR SALE

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine wheat, corn, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made as a very trifling expense; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be fold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

P. W. THOMAS.

Anne Arundel county, May 20, 1789.
Will be offered for sale, on Monday the 27th day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THE subscriber's valuable plantation, containing three hundred and twenty-five acres, lying about three miles of Herring-bay, and five of lower Marlborough, the soil is remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. at this time there are about fifteen acres of excellent tobacco growing before the door, which produces as much tobacco as grows in the settlement; this land is a great quantity of meadow ground, about twenty acres cleared, the greater part in cultivation; abundance of rail timber to support the land for many years to come; the improvements are, a new dwelling house twenty-four by twenty-eight; a cellar the bigness of the house, a hall, two rooms, and a gallery below, completely finished, and four new chimneys, a new kitchen, and paved garden built this spring, a milk house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and a new house, &c. two good apple orchards with fruit of different kinds. Two years credit will be given from the day of sale, on paying one half of the purchase money in October next. Possession may be had the first day of November, when the whole will be given to the purchaser, by

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH.

London-town, May 25, 1785.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 18th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long nose, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a runaway; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, where he has some acquaintances there. Whoever brings him to me, or secures him so that I get him, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this country five pounds.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with the best materials for carrying on the flaying business, begs leave to inform his good old customers and others, that the business is carried on by the same person as before the war, namely, Richard Littlemore, where orders for flays will be punctually received and carefully executed by their humble servant.

CHARLES LANSDALE.

Delivered left at the post-office Annapolis, stores in Anne Arundel, Upper Marlborough, Port Tobacco, &c. &c. &c. Head of Clement's-bay, Leonard-town, the office at Alexandria, Bladensburg, and Georgetown, or the subscriber's house at Pica-way, will be punctually complied with.

CHARLES LANSDALE.

On the 20th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold on the premises,

VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Stafford county, Virginia, well watered, and abounding with good timber. The south bounds of the land are within twelve miles of Frederickburg, and the north bounds about five miles from Dumfries, both considerable and growing towns. The east bounds are about one mile from Aquia warehouse and crosses Aquia bay at the fork where the north and south branches divide, each extending westward through the whole land, and will furnish several valuable mill seats. The fork of the two branches on the eastern bounds, and where both may be included, there is a remarkable convenient seat with abundance of water for a large merchant mill and saw mill, with plenty of stone for building, and height to erect mills of any construction. Adjoining to the east are upwards of one thousand acres of uncleared land, abounding with timber proper for a saw mill, such as large white oak and pine, of the latter many large enough for ships' lower masts. The annual rents now on the lands are upwards of twenty-two thousand pounds of tobacco; and there are upwards of four thousand acres still unsettled. It is a remarkable healthy place, and from its number of branches and small natural meadows, affords good grazing for stock. The whole is laid out in thirty-two lots from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty acres; for the convenience of purchasers, and a draught may be seen, and the land shown on application to Colonel Bailey Washington, whose residence is adjoining to it. The conditions and terms of sale are as follow: The lots to be sold respectively at public sale, to the highest bidder in sterling money, or good London bills of exchange. Gold and silver will be taken at its value, and crop tobacco of one thousand net, inspected within the year, will be received in discount at such price as may be agreed on. Deeds to be given with a general warranty. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in two years, and the other third in three years, from the day of sale, with legal interest to be paid annually. Bonds to be given with approved security, and if the annual interest, being demanded, is not paid within three months after it becomes due, the indulgence of credit shall be forfeited, and a suit may be commenced to recover both principal and interest. Any purchaser making the second and third payments, or any part of either, on the day of sale, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. on such sum. Any person of persons inclinable to purchase the whole before the day of sale, shall have it at a moderate price, on paying down one half the purchase money, and giving bond on interest, with approved security, conditioned as above, for payment of the other half within five years from the time of sale.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THE gentlemen who have become subscribers, according to the act of assembly in that case provided, for founding a college on the western shore of this state, will be pleased to take notice, that elections for choosing visitors and governors of the said college will be held at the following times and places, viz: at the STAY-HOUSE in Annapolis, on the 5th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, where all the subscribers resident in Anne Arundel county are requested to attend for the election of their visitors and governors, to which they are entitled by the amount of their present subscriptions. At Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, on the 8th day of July, for the election of one visitor and governor, by the gentlemen who subscribed to the paper in the hands of the rev. Mr. Clagett. At the court-house, Upper Marlborough, on the 9th day of July, for the election of one visitor and governor, by the gentlemen subscribers to the papers in the hands of George Digges, David Crauford, and Robert Dick, Esquires, or the rev. Edward Gantt, rev. Mr. Ashton, and others; deputed in that county to receive subscriptions.

The election for St. Mary's county, will be held at the court house in that county, on the 15th day of July; at Port Tobacco, for Charles county, on the 15th day of July; at Lower Marlborough, for Calvert county, on the 14th day of July; at George-town, for Montgomery county, on the 15th day of July; at Baltimore-town, for Baltimore county, on the 18th day of July; at which times and places the subscribers, in their respective counties, are requested to attend by 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where some one or more of the agents appointed by law, will attend with complete lists of the subscribers in each county, who have either already subscribed, or who may subscribe before the day appointed for the election in their respective counties. The agents appointed by law, are,

JOHN CARROLL, RICHARD SPRIGG,
WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN STERET,
PATRICK ALLISON, GEORGE DIGGES.

N. B. Notice will be given in some future paper of the time of holding the elections for Frederick, Harford, and Washington counties; as soon as the agents can obtain returns of the subscriptions in those counties, which they request may be forwarded so as that the elections may be held before the 1st day of August.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, for a law to sell the land the property of James Cathell, son of James, late of Worcester county, to pay his just debts.

JOHN NELLUM,
DIXON TODVINE,
RANDLE SMULING,
NATHANIEL SMULING.

THE public sale of the subscribers lands, in Calvert county, is postponed until Thursday the 21st day of July next, when it will certainly be, in Lower Marlborough, at twelve o'clock, on the terms heretofore advertised, unless before disposed of by private sale, of which timely notice will be given, by

CLEMENT SMITH,
PAT. SIM SMITH.

Prince George's county, June 18, 1785.
Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises on Thursday the 20th of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

NUMBER of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, and some household furniture. All those who have claims against the estate of captain Thomas Belt, late of said county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be settled, and all those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make speedy payment, to

MARY BELT, executrix.

WHEREAS I have purchased of Nicholas Dorsey, of Anne Arundel county, all those two tracts or parcels of land, lying in the county aforesaid and on Patuxent river, the one called Saint Nighten's Fancy, and the other called Marshall's Reel, and have paid my bond to him for £700 current money, being the consideration therefor: And whereas the said Nicholas Dorsey hath executed a deed for the conveying the said lands to me and my heirs in fee simple, which said deed contains a covenant for further assurance or reasonable request to be made by me; this is therefore to inform and give notice to all persons whatever, that I have purchased the said lands of the said Nicholas Dorsey, and am in the possession thereof, and do forbid all persons purchasing the said lands.

PEREGRINE MERCER.

George-town, June 1, 1785.
WHEREAS my wife Margaret Maguire has absented herself from my bed and board, I do hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

PAT. MAGUIRE.

TRAYED or STOLEN.
FROM Basil Brooke's, in Montgomery county, the 15th instant, at night, three horses, viz. one about fourteen hands and a half high, six years old, a good bay, has no white about him except saddle spots, rather slender, trots mostly, has been docked and carries his tail well; another about fourteen hands and an inch high, a yellow bay, ten years old, with a blaze that comes down to a point on his nose, has three white feet, many saddle spots near his withers, a switch tail, and high hip bones, paces and trots; the last is a good bay, about thirteen hands and a half high, six years old, and well made, has a long mixed star and three white feet, a switch tail, and trots altogether. They were in good plight for travelling, and have been used to draw; the last had shoes before except the last, who had lately lost one of his, and each was branded on the near buttock T P, but the T on one or more of them not quite plain. Whoever conveys them to the said Basil Brooke, or gives information so that I get them again, shall receive six dollars reward, and more in proportion if the distance exceeds twenty miles. They will probably aim for Virginia, near Richmond, where they belong.

THOMAS P. EASANTS.

Annapolis, June 1, 1785.
THE subscriber, having been duly appointed to succeed the late Mr. Nourse as commissioner to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and the individuals thereof, hereby gives notice, that he has opened an office for that purpose at the stay-house in this city, where attendance will be given from six to eight o'clock in the morning, and from nine to two o'clock in the afternoon. All claimants will take notice, that their accounts or abstracts of their demands must be presented to this office within twelve months from the above date, or they will be precluded from the benefit of a settlement, except at the treasury board of the United States. It is expected no account will be presented without proper vouchers, in order to prevent delay and disappointment.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner.

Houses and lots for sale.

March 23, 1785.

THE subscriber, at private sale, THREE very valuable houses and lots, standing on Prince-George's street, one of the most commodious and convenient streets for trade of any in the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Imported by the subscribers, in the last ships from Europe,

ALARGE and general assortment of goods, suitable to the season, which they will sell at their store on the Dock, in Annapolis, at wholesale and retail, for cash, bills of exchange, and tobacco, or any certificates liquidated under the acts of assembly of Maryland, or paper money now in circulation.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

N. B. They request those who had goods last summer of them, on credit, to make immediate payment.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office, 27

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Brogden, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to make them known, properly authenticated.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

LIST of DEPRECIATION CERTIFICATES, which have been fraudulently obtained, the payment of which is stopped at the treasuries agreeable to an act of the last session of assembly.

No. names issued.	Dates.	No.	Sums.	By whom issued.	In whose names issued.	Dates.	No.	Sums.	By whom issued.	
Abel Arnold	July 4,	1783	4253	61 8 9	Z. Turner.	Oct. 27	4653	58 2 10	C. Richmond.	
Vendel Andrews	Oct. 27,	1783	4641	56 16 9	C. Richmond.	Oct. 15	4599	58 1 7	Ditto.	
Edward Bailey	May 26,	1782	2321	61 16 9	J. Johnson.	27th ditto	4643	56 13 11	Ditto.	
William Bramble	June 13,	1783	4072	81 18 8	Z. Turner.	Dec. 5	4877	56 16 9	Ditto.	
William Bafat	Dec. 5,	1783	4868	57 17 0	C. Richmond.	ditto	4875	56 19 8	Ditto.	
John Burgetts	July 3,	1782	2476	18 13 5	J. Johnson.	April 26,	1783	3075	49 0 0	Z. Turner.
Ditto			2477	18 13 5	Ditto.	ditto		3076	35 3 5	Ditto.
Ditto			2478	18 13 5	Ditto.	Aug. 7		4325	58 11 4	Ditto.
Ditto			2479	18 13 5	Ditto.	Dec. 5		4876	56 16 9	C. Richmond.
Ditto			2480	18 13 5	Ditto.	ditto		4874	56 13 11	Ditto.
John Barbar	July 24,	1782	2569	40 0 0	Ditto.	April 16,	1784	5058	83 14 2	Ditto.
Ditto			2570	40 0 0	Ditto.	Sept. 11,	1781	1113	40 0 0	W. Wilkins.
Ditto			2571	37 15 2	Ditto.	ditto		1114	45 16 0	Ditto.
James Beall	Sept. 8,	1784	5213	83 6 8	C. Richmond.	Oct. 9,	1783	4374	71 16 10	C. Richmond.
John Coomy	Dec. 17,	1783	4924	85 3 4	Ditto.	Aug. 11,	1783	4390	58 4 3	Z. Turner.
Patrick Connally	June 23,	1783	4179	110 8 9	Z. Turner.	April 11,	1783	3053	87 4 4	Ditto.
John Cheshire	10th ditto		4048	20 0 0	Ditto.	June 10		4045	30 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	ditto		4049	28 2 8	Ditto.	ditto		4046	30 0 0	Ditto.
John Callahan	7th ditto		4031	63 16 10	Ditto.	ditto		4047	35 16 0	Ditto.
Michael Connell	11th ditto		4059	94 12 3	Ditto.	Aug. 2,	1781	1016	41 15 5	W. Wilkins.
James Calhoun	Oct. 15,	1783	4600	62 13 11	C. Richmond.	Oct. 21,	1783	4622	57 8 3	C. Richmond.
Thomas Cammell	Dec. 5,	1783	4867	56 11 0	Ditto.	27th ditto		4659	80 5 4	Ditto.
Timothy Conn	ditto		4878	56 13 11	Ditto.	ditto		4648	57 5 6	Ditto.
Charles Charell	Oct. 15,	1783	4596	57 5 3	Ditto.	ditto		4651	56 16 9	Ditto.
Frederick Charell	27th ditto		4658	58 10 1	Ditto.	Aug. 4,	1784	5128	69 7 0	Ditto.
William Dye	Dec. 16,	1783	4919		Ditto.	June 23,	1783	4180	88 1 9	Z. Turner.
out of which stop				47 0 0	Ditto.	Aug. 11,	1783	4392		
John Edwards	June 12,	1783	4057	40 0 0	Z. Turner.				38 4 5	Ditto.
Ditto	ditto		4058	38 18 8	Ditto.	June 23		4166	83 11 0	Ditto.
Patrick Flemon	June 21		4162	58 18 3	Ditto.	ditto		4186	40 0 0	Ditto.
Nathan Foster	April 20,	1784	5059	74 2 8	C. Richmond.	ditto		4187	45 13 8	Ditto.
John Francis	June 30,	1783	4148			Oct. 27		4649	57 2 7	
out of which stop				39 7 8	Z. Turner.	June 23,	1783	4169	66 0 0	Ditto.
Peter Finley	Oct. 27,	1783	4646	63 5 3	C. Richmond.	ditto		4170	66 2 0	Ditto.
Jeremiah Farrell	Dec. 30,	1783	4934	60 10 8	Ditto.	May 2,	1781	1695	87 0 10	J. Johnson.
Ditto			4935	60 0 0	Ditto.	June 17,	1783	4096	62 0 9	Z. Turner.
Alexander Grim	July 26,	1782	2594	40 0 0	J. Johnson.	11th ditto		4062	60 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto			2595	45 12 0	Ditto.	ditto		4063	69 16 0	Ditto.
Andrew Goar	Oct. 27,	1783	4650	56 19 8	C. Richmond.	April 12,	1783	3055	40 0 0	Ditto.
John Hammerly	June 18,	1783	4104	63 19 0	Z. Turner.	ditto		3058	47 3 4	Ditto.
Joseph Hyner	Oct. 31		4678	66 19 0	C. Richmond.	Oct. 15		4594	58 5 10	C. Richmond.
Henry Harris	June 18		4214	40 0 0	Z. Turner.	21st ditto		4624	56 13 11	Ditto.
Ditto	ditto		4215	40 16 0	Ditto.	27th ditto		4645	56 15 4	Ditto.
John Hickins	Sept. 22,	1781	1170	40 0 0	W. Wilkins.	ditto		4646	56 9 7	Ditto.
Ditto	ditto		1171	33 1 3	Ditto.	ditto		4647	56 12 6	Ditto.
Charles Howard	June 27,	1783	4165	85 6 0	Z. Turner.	ditto		4655	62 4 5	Ditto.
Thomas Hewington	July 1		4231	40 15 5	Ditto.	Dec. 5		4865	57 8 4	Ditto.
George Henfell	Oct. 15,	1783	4393	56 18 9	C. Richmond.	ditto		4871	79 11 10	Ditto.
Henry Hargrader	Oct. 27		4657	58 14 5	Ditto.	ditto		4872	58 5 9	Ditto.
George Hyatt	ditto		4647	63 18 10	Ditto.	March 6,	1784	5037	77 2 2	Ditto.
Philip Helter	ditto		4654	58 3 9	Ditto.	April 10,	1783	3051	40 3 0	Z. Turner.
John Hart	ditto		4650	63 16 2	Ditto.	Oct. 27,	1783	1221	60 8 6	W. Wilkins.
George Hartfell	Dec. 5		4873	55 13 11	Ditto.	Oct. 27,	1783	4657	57 10 1	C. Richmond.
Michael Hausman	ditto		4870	57 2 5	Ditto.	May 5,	1784	5072	67 16 8	Ditto.
Charles Hickey	June 13,	1783	4073	40 0 0	Z. Turner.	June 17,	1784	5119	59 13 4	Ditto.
Ditto	ditto		4074	46 18 8	Ditto.	July 12,	1783	2528	20 0 0	J. Johnson.
Henry Hams	June 13		4055	40 0 0	Ditto.	ditto		2529	20 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	ditto		4056	40 8 8	Ditto.	ditto		2530	24 19 8	Ditto.
William Jones	24th ditto		4188	40 0 0	Ditto.	June 18,	1783	4101	35 0 0	Z. Turner.
Ditto	ditto		4189	44 9 4	Ditto.	ditto		4102	35 6 3	Ditto.
William Johnson	16th ditto		4087	77 12 9	Ditto.	Oct. 15	1783	4597	58 14 9	C. Richmond.
Michael Jackell	Aug. 8		4356	56 8 2	Ditto.	27th ditto		4044	57 10 1	Ditto.
Nicholas Johnson	Dec. 5		4860	57 1 0	C. Richmond.	Dec. 5,	1783	4879	56 16 9	Ditto.

Auditor's Office, May 28, 1785.

C. RICHMOND, Auditor-General.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

THE subscriber, printer to the state, takes leave to inform all persons who wish to have a copy of the laws of Maryland, from Bacon's abridgement up to the end of the last session of assembly, with the resolutions of the several conventions, the proceedings of the convention that framed the constitution, the declaration of rights and form of government, and the articles of confederation, that, by order of the general assembly, he shall begin that work in a few months, under the direction of Alexander C. Hanson and Samuel Chase, Esquires; and as he intends to strike but a few copies more than what are ordered for the public use, or engaged by individuals, has sent subscription papers to the clerks of the several counties, and a number of other gentlemen in each county, for the purpose of collecting the names of those persons desirous of securing a copy of this useful and necessary work, which will be printed with a new letter, on a good paper, of the same size, and nearly on the same plan, with Bacon's, to be delivered (at a particular place in each county) bound in leather, at three pounds each copy. Having requested a return of the subscriptions by the middle of August, he hopes those who mean to subscribe will do it before that time, or they will lose the opportunity of purchasing so valuable a book.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, May, 1785.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, May 22, 1785.

ON Monday the 25th of July next, Nanticoke Manor, in Dorchester county, will be disposed of at public sale, for current money, or any specie certificates issued by this state, payable the first day of January 1790, with interest annually. Bond with two approved securities to be given.

This Manor contains several thousands of acres, and will be sold in convenient lots for farming. It includes the town of Vienna, which will be laid off anew, and sold in single lots.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY, GABRIEL DUVALL.

Prince George's county, May 4, 1785. WHEREAS, on the 19th day of February 1784, in consequence of a contract with certain William Smallwood Wynn, of Prince George's county, for a parcel of land devised him by his father John Wynn, deceased, I passed my bond to the said Wynn, for the payment of such a certain sum of money, on or before the 1st day of January 1786, as the land, when truly and justly laid off, would amount to, agreeable to the price per acre on the day of sale thereof; having now just reason to think the land subject to encumbrances that will prevent my being secured in the title thereto, I hereby caution all persons against taking any assignment of my bond aforesaid, as justice to myself and family requires a good title being made me to the land, before the payment of the above bond.

W 7 6 CHARLES BOARMAN.

May 30, 1785. To be RENTED, and entered on the first day of August next,

THE store rooms, cellar, and counting room, now in the possession of Colonel John H. Stone. The conveniences of the store rooms, cellar, and counting room aforesaid, are too well known to need a particular description, being in Port Tobacco, and in a most convenient stand for any merchant who proposes to carry on the purchase of tobacco, or any other produce of this part of Maryland. For terms apply to the subscriber in Port Tobacco.

W 4 WILLIAM LAYMAN.

May 23, 1785. THE subscriber being empowered to collect and receive the debts of Messieurs Gale, Fearon, and Co. of London, due them in the state of Maryland, requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment, to enable him to satisfy the claims against those gentlemen in this state. Constant attendance is given at his store, in Upper Marlborough, for that purpose.

W 4 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

A few Copies of CHAMPION ON COMMERCE, To be sold at the Printing-Office.

George-town, Patowmack River, May 2, 1785. WHEREAS Charles Beatty and George F. Hawkins did, in the years 1769 and 1770, by way of lottery, dispose of 300 tickets for lots in the Addition to George-town, which said lottery was drawn on or about the first day of February 1770, and the said Hawkins has since conveyed all his right of said lots and rents to the aforesaid Beatty, and said Beatty has been and is affected with all the lots in said addition, which did not appear by records to be legally conveyed; Notice is hereby given to the possessors of the tickets where no legal conveyances have been given, to apply for their deeds, and pay the assessments and annual rents within six months from the date hereof, otherwise application will be made by the subscriber to have the said lots sold at public sale, in order to pay the assessments and rents.

W 6 CHARLES BEATTY.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of a country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in the Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar; he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Refin Hammond's quarters on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

W 4 J. CRABB.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for a law to direct the recording a deed of conveyance from Jonathan Slater to Daniel Kent, of Calvert county, for part of a lot of land lying in Lower Marlborough, in said county.

W 6